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8	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
9	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
10	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION		
11	In re:	Bankruptcy Case No. 19-30088 (DM)	
12	PG&E CORPORATION.	Chapter 11	
13	- and -	RESPONSE OF CREDITOR DAVID MITCHELL TO	
14	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC () COMPANY, ()	DEBTOR'S ONE HUNDRED	
15	Debtors.	TWENTIETH OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS (ADR	
16	}	NO LIABILITY CLAIMS)	
17	RELATING TO CLAIM NO. 2306		
18	Pursuant to Rule 3007(d) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure,		
19	Creditor DAVID MITCHELL ("MITCHELL") submits this response to the One		
20	Hundred Twentieth Omnibus Objection to Claims (ADR NO LIABILITY CLAIMS)		
21	(the "Objection") filed by PG&E Corporation ("PG&E Corp ") and Pacific Gas and		
22	Electric Company (the "Utility") [collectively "Debtors"] as it relates to Claim No		
23	2306 (the "Claim"). (Dkt. No. 13670).		
24	This response is submitted in accordance with the Court's Order Approving (A)		
25	Procedures For Filing Omnibus Objections to Claims And (B) The Form And Manner		
<ul><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	Of Notice Of Omnibus Objections filed in this case on June 30, 2020 (Dkt. No. 8228)		
28	(the "June 30, 2020 Order").		
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Ca	Case: 19-30088 TORC# 13730 NSEIGH: 05/12/23 USINGER 05/12/23 16:37:55 NO. 2306		
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#### I. BACKGROUND

MITCHELL's personal injury claim arises from a January 25, 2018 incident in Bakersfield, California where PG&E negligently failed to sufficiently insulate live electrical conductors, leading to an arc explosion that caused severe injuries to MITCHELL. MITCHELL timely filed his Proof of Claim on April 15, 2019. As shown herein (*See*, Exhibit 1), MITCHELL suffered personal injury damages in the amount of \$482,000.00 because of said incident. Debtors' objection to the Claim fails both procedurally and substantively as (1) the Claim is statutorily presumed valid under the Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure Rule 3001(f), (2) Debtors' Objection fails to rebut said presumption, and (3) Debtors' negligence and MITCHELL's injuries are supported by witnesses with firsthand knowledge and documentation.

#### II. <u>APPLICABLE LEGAL AUTHORITIES</u>

Under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure ("FRBP") 3001(f): "A proof of claim executed and filed in accordance with these rules shall constitute prima face evidence of the validity and amount of the claim." An omnibus objection to a proof of claim must "state the grounds of the objection". FRBP, Rule 3007 (e)(3). One ground of objection, as approved by the Court in its June 30, 2020, is that: "The claims seek recovery of amounts for which the Debtors are not liable *for the reason or reasons* stated in the objection" (emphasis added). Only when the objector raises "*facts* tending to defeat the [creditor's] claim" will the burden revert to the claimant. Wright v. Holm (In re Holm) 931 F.2d 620, 623 (9th Cir. 1991) (emphasis added).

## III. ARGUMENT AND ANALYSIS

Here, Debtors' do not attack Claim No. 2306 on any ground other than that they "are not liable" to MITHCELL for the incident (*See*, Dkt. No. 13670, p. 8, "No Liability Based on Investigation"). Debtors' stated ground for this objection is paltry, however. It is conclusory and devoid of substance. Debtors offer <u>no facts</u> whatsoever about MITCHELL's Claim. Rather, Debtors only claim, generally and vaguely, that they "analyzed" their "books and records" and "investigated the facts" and concluded

"no liability" on their part. This careless approach belies the procedural rules and authorities outlined in Debtors' very own Objection. The rule Debtors declared was: "Once the objector raises 'facts tending to defeat the claim by probative force equal to that of the allegations of the proofs of claim themselves', then 'the burden reverts to the claimant'" (*Id.*, p. 7, lines 5-9, citations omitted) (emphasis added). Here, Debtors offered no facts at all about MITCHELL's claim, let alone any facts that were probative to tell a different story other than what occurred on January 25, 2018.

By stark contrast, MITCHELL hereby declares and explains, under penalty of perjury, that PG&E was negligent because they failed to sufficiently insulate the top of the conductor and leaving the neutral bare, they left the wires insufficiently wrapped, and as a direct result of this the arc explosion occurred. Exhibit 1, Attached hereto, ¶¶ 2-4.

The Court's own June 30, 2020 Order states that the Debtors' Omnibus Objection needed to provide a "reason" or "reasons" why Debtors are not liable. But, here, Debtors provided no reasons at all. Only conclusions. Accordingly, the Court should not sustain the Objection as Debtors have failed to rebut the presumption of the Claim's validity. Debtors' Objection lacks any specific facts or evidence that would call into question the validity of MITCHELL's Claim.

Regarding MITCHELL's damages and an explanation for the amount of his Claim, as a result of the incident, MITCHELL sustained severe, lifelong, and permanent injuries. *See*, Exhibit 1. His medical bills total \$22,098.05, and he has suffered wage loss in the minimum amount of \$92,463.09.

## IV. MITCHELL'S COUNSEL'S CONTACT INFORMATION

Boyd Johnson, Esq. and Craig E. Johnson, Esq. both have authority to reconcile, settle, or otherwise resolve Claim 2306 on MITCHELL's behalf. Boyd Johnson's contact information is as follows: 33 Brookline, Aliso Viejo, CA 92656 (Address), 714-656-2400 (telephone number), and boyd@johnsoninjurylawyers.com (email address). Craig Johnson's contact information is as follows: 5401 Business

1 Park South, Suite 206 Bakersfield, CA 93309 (Address), (661) 631-1713 (telephone number), and craig@cjinjurylaw.com (email address). 3 V. **CONCLUSION** For these reasons, MITCHELL respectfully requests the Court to overrule the 4 Objection and allow the Claim in full. 5 JOHNSON INJURY LAW, APC DATED: 7 8 9 BOYD C. JOHNSON 10 Attorney for DAVID MITCHELL, 11 Creditor 12 DATED: LAW OFFICES OF CRAIG E. JOHNSON 13 14 15 16 CRAIG E. JOHNSON 17 Attorney for DAVID MITCHELL, 18 Creditor 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

# EXHIBIT 1

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- I, David Mitchell, under penalty of perjury, declare as follows:
- My name is David Mitchell. I am over the age of 18 and I am fully competent to make this declaration.
- 2. On January 25, 2018, I was at 7609 Calle Nobleza, in the City of Bakersfield, County of Kern, State of California, to perform a Residential Electrical Panel Upgrade. During this task, an employee of Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) disconnected power at the panel and used electrical tape to cap the live conductors. However, the employee negligently used an insufficient amount of tape on the top of the conductor and the neutral was left bare.
- 3. As I lifted the new panel over the service conductor, the bare neutral was touching the side of the panel, and the top of one of the hot conductors touched part of the panel. The insufficient insulation on the top of the live terminal and the bare neutral created a circuit, causing the hot terminal to arc. Consequently, an explosion occurred, damaging the electrical panel, and causing me to fall back onto the ground.
- 4. The employee of PG&E was negligent in failing to sufficiently insulate the top of the conductor and leaving the neutral bare. I had no reason to suspect that the top of the conductor was insufficiently wrapped. When I encountered the wires, the left wire was not cut but the arc burned a hole in the tape on the top of the conductor. I could not have known whether the top was sufficiently wrapped. The occurrence of the arc indicates that the top was not sufficiently insulated.
- 5. As a direct result of this accident, I sustained severe, lifelong, and permanent injuries. I was initially diagnosed with a sprain of the right wrist and hand. Over time, my condition worsened, and I was subsequently diagnosed with thoracic sprain/strain, lumbar sprain/strain, lumbosacral sprain, wrist sprain/strain, and myospasms. I also suffered from capsulitis, a small effusion of the MCP of the long finger, mild canal stenosis, low back pain/herniated disc, lumbar strain, lumbar spine multilevel disk bulging symptomatic with partial annular fissure at the L4-L5 level,

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